

Fogg, Jr.² was checked against the other three works but no species were found that were not included in at least one of them. A further check, using a list from Cape Cod, would have been advisable but a flora for that area comparable to the others could not be found.

From the above procedure, an estimate of 2481 species of plants growing within the boundaries of Massachusetts was arrived at. In a series of cross checks, the introduced plants, when they did occur in western Massachusetts or on Nantucket, also appeared in the "Flora," so that the figure of 786 obtained from the "Flora of the Boston District" may be safely used to estimate the number of indigenous species within the State. There are approximately 1675 indigenous species. In other words, about 70% of the species now in our flora are native and about 30% are introduced from elsewhere.—R. C. ROLLINS.

CIRSIUM FLODMANI (Rydb.) Arth., f. **albiflorum**, forma nova.—In July 1952, when the author was collecting on the dry prairie about 10 miles WSW of Langruth, Manitoba, her attention was caught by a stand of snowy white thistles. It proved to be a white-flowered form of *Cirsium Flodmani* (Rydb.) Arth., which has not yet been named in botanical literature. No normal purple-flowered nor any intermediate-colored thistles were found in the vicinity, but aside from the white flowers the plants were typical for the species (cf. Ownbey, 1952).

Cirsium Flodmani (Rydb.) Arth. f. **albiflorum** f. nova: A typo differt in floribus albis. Specimen typicum in Herbario Univ. Manitobensis (Á. & D. Löve, no. 5672, 1952) conservatum.

The distribution of the form is not thoroughly known. Inside Manitoba it had previously been collected by Dr. H. A. Senn (coll. no. 6185) 6 miles west of Letellier in Manitoba (Frankton in lit.). There is also a collection from Tyvan, Saskatchewan (Coupland & Hubbard, 29-7-45), which has been reported as *C. plattense* by Tisdale & Budd (1948), but has later been revised to *C. Flodmani* at Ottawa (Frankton, in lit.; cf. also Budd, 1953). In the herbarium of the University of Wisconsin at Madison another so-called *C. plattense* (coll. Dr. H. Hapeman, June 10,

² RHODORA, 1930. [Contrib. Gray Herb. XCI].

1925 at Minden, Nebraska) has been corrected to *C. undulatum* (Nutt.) Spring. var. *megacephalum* (Gray) Fern. by L. H. Shinnars in 1942, but the author is inclined to believe that also this plant belongs to the *albiflorum* form of *C. Flodmani*. The same herbarium also has two sheets of *C. Flodmani* from the Northwestern Collections of 1941 by J. F. Brenckle and L. H. Shinnars from "two Medicine River bottoms, 10 mls. SE of Browning, Glacier Co., Montana, Aug. 7, 1941." One of these is the normal purple-flowered thistle, the other one is the white-flowered form. It is therefore assumed that the form, though rare, has a distribution similar to that of the species itself.

The locality of the Langruth specimens was very dry prairie, the leading plants of which were *Elytrigia Smithii* (Rydb.) Löve, *Bouteloua gracilis* (Hbk.) Lag., *Stipa spartea* Trin., *Muehlenbergia cuspidata* (Torr.) Rydb., *Panicum virgatum* L., *Potentilla Anserina* L., *Oxytropis splendens* Dougl., *Potentilla bipinnatifida* Dougl., *Orthocarpus luteus* Nutt., *Liatris ligulistylis* (Nels.) Schum., *Aster ericoides* L. and *Antennaria microphylla* Rydb.—DORIS LÖVE, THE HERBARIUM, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG, CANADA

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